

JUL 18 1913

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



COMMODORE PERRY'S BATTLE FLAG

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

## A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

## A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Price Five Cents

## HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

### NEWS PERSPECTIVE

#### The Income Tax and Its Exemptions

The income tax features of the tariff bill have been changed and improved by the Senate committee. The exemption has been lowered, an element of discrimination in favor of the married and of families has been inserted. All single persons who have incomes of over \$3,000 will be taxed 1 per cent; the exemption for a family is \$4,000, with an additional \$500 for every child.

All this is in accord with the best criticisms of the original proposals in friendly quarters. The income tax is fair and inevitable; all civilized countries have adopted it or are moving toward it; taxation of food and other necessities and small comforts, it is recognized, discriminates against the poor and the hard-worked and overworked. An income tax that passes over the heads of the great majority of the population balances things to some extent and removes an injustice.

Just where the limit or minimum should be placed is, however, a matter of controversy. There are those who contend that all incomes of over \$1,000 ought to be taxed; in England and Europe generally the limit of exemption is under \$800. Ours is the richest country in the world; our wages and salaries are the highest, measured in money; prosperity is widely diffused; opportunity is still far more abundant than anywhere else. Yet what are the facts as to American incomes, wealth distribution and the material position of our people at large? How many Americans or resident aliens earn \$3,000 a year? How many will pay the projected income tax, even as changed by the Senate? What is "wealth" in the United States, and what is poverty? Treasury statistics recently published have surprised many

and have been seriously challenged. Still, they cannot be far out of the way, and we reproduce them here:

Persons engaged in gainful occupations	Average income	Aggregate income	Per cent of U. S. Total
37,815,000	\$601	\$22,725,590,000	79.950
126,000	4,500	567,000,000	1.995
178,000	7,500	1,385,000,000	4.696
53,000	12,500	652,500,000	2.295
24,500	17,500	428,750,000	1.508
10,500	22,500	236,250,000	0.830
21,000	37,500	787,500,000	2.770
8,500	75,000	637,500,000	2.243
2,500	175,000	437,500,000	1.539
550	375,000	206,250,000	0.725
350	750,000	262,500,000	0.923
100	1,500,000	150,000,000	0.527
38,240,000		\$28,426,440,000	100.000

According to these figures, only about 400,000 persons will pay the income tax, and the average income is under \$700. But assume, with some, that perhaps 1,000,000 persons will pay the income tax. Our population now stands at about 94,000,000 and will soon reach the hundred-million mark. The proportion is very small, and, what is more, it would remain very small even if the limit were made \$1,000. It is well to understand that an income of \$2,000 is exceptional in the richest of countries; that the number of men and women who have incomes of \$10,000 is quite small, and that to the average man a few thousands represent almost fabulous wealth. These facts have a bearing on taxation, on social reform, on tariffs, on the cost of living, on public salaries and corporate returns.



Seven graduates of British universities will pursue special studies in Germany by reason of funds from the King Edward VII Foundation instituted by Sir Ernest Cassel.

## Lobbying—Open, Insidious and Criminal

Some weeks ago the President startled the country with a short statement informing it that the tariff bill was being fought by powerful and insidious lobbies. Reactionaries and defenders of unfair privilege "jumped on" the President and hastened to denounce his "wild" charges. But, of course, the Senate, before which the tariff bill was pending, promptly ordered an inquiry into the charges; it felt that the public expected such an inquiry and that its own good faith was at stake.

At first the investigation appeared to be absolutely fruitless. Senators solemnly testified that they had seen no lobbyists, had talked to none, and hardly knew what lobbying meant—at all events, that they no longer encountered the "old" lobbyists. Little by little the other side of the picture began to appear; then, suddenly, a flood of light was thrown upon that other side, and by common consent the President's statement stood superabundantly proved and justified. Lobbies? There were all kinds and conditions of them, though they were all "new." There was social lobbying; there was lobbying by paid agents of special interests who furnished ready-made arguments and data to members of Congress; there was the use, or the abuse, of the franking privilege by such agents; there were "endless chains" of appeals for or against legislation operated by lobbyists, and there were factories which turned out "artificial public opinion," subsidized papers, dictated editorials, published one-sided matter as impartial news.

The revelations as to modern lobbyists and their methods led certain progressive senators to propose anti-lobby legislation. The passage of this legislation was taken for granted, as public opinion had, as it were, indorsed it by anticipation. It included registration of lobbyists and strict regulation of the franking privilege.

A greater *coup* was, however, in store for the public. Sensational charges of systematic corrupt, audacious lobbying were sprung by a Colonel Mulhall, a confessed lobbyist long in the employ of certain national bodies of manufacturers and business men. Mulhall's charges include the purchase of legislators, the packing of committees, the attempted bribing of labor leaders, the control of legislation by threats and bullying, as well as by the lavish use of money

in campaigns. These charges and the amazing story of a "broker," Lamar, are now being investigated, and we shall know the truth in due time. Reputations may be wrecked, men many suffer, methods may be discredited, but the gain to clean politics cannot fail to be great and lasting.

There is open and legitimate lobbying, the result of the struggle of interests and opinions in politics. Men who honestly work for their legal rights have nothing to fear from publicity. On the contrary, they court publicity and depend on it.

Then there is insidious, secret, immoral and poisonous lobbying, which must be destroyed root and branch. A legislator or other official who encourages such lobbying is unfit for his position.

Finally, there is criminal lobbying, which comprehends conspiracy to bribe, to buy, to corrupt, to use public servants as private tools. The place for such lobbyists and their masters is the penitentiary.

Government is compromise; government is give-and-take after full discussion. All interests must be heard in legislation, and all sides must have fair representation in legislative assemblies. But these recognized principles furnish no warrant for fraud, trickery, bribery, secret trading, manufacture of artificial opinion, and the like. Such forms and methods of lobbying are subversive of everything that is fundamental in democratic government.

♦♦

Professor W. M. Sloane of Columbia, Roosevelt exchange professor at Munich and Berlin, has attracted overflowing academic audiences and addressed large special groups in Vienna. It is also reported that the Imperial University of Tokio could not accommodate applicants for the lectures in English by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie on "American Ideals, Character and Life."

♦♦

## Press Publicity Law Sustained

One of the striking and significant decisions of the federal Supreme Court is that which upheld the press publicity law enacted last year. We called attention at the time to the merits of this law as well as to its dubious implications. Many good lawyers were sure that it would be annulled as amounting to an assault on the freedom of the press. But the Supreme Court unanimously sustained it as a mere and reasonable exercise of the power of Congress to classify mail matter, to prescribe rates, to grant certain privileges to publishers for the general good, and to attach conditions, within proper limits, to such



privileges. The court's position may be described as advanced and as making for responsibility and honesty in the press. If publicity is a desirable thing for corporate affairs, for politics and public morals, it is desirable for the organs of publicity, the universal critics and judges, the molders of opinion, the makers and destroyers of reputations.

What the law provides for, briefly speaking, is the filing with the postal authorities of certain information, additional to that required before, in regard to the ownership and control of publications seeking the privileges of second-class mail. The object of the provisions is to determine what interests a given paper or periodical represents, whose policy it expresses, and what its claims are as an organ of opinion or impartial educator of the public. The law also prohibits the publication of advertising matter as news or editorial comment. This is a blow at insidious and modern lobbying.

As the court construes the law, newspapers that fail to comply with the above requirements are not denied all mail privileges, but merely the privilege of very low rates, rates that render it necessary to charge the public more for letters and other matter. There is no interference with freedom, says the court, in such a regulation. A subsidy at the public expense is a favor, and to a favor conditions may be attached. If it were sought wholly to exclude certain periodicals from the mails, a very different question would arise, for there is danger in using the postal service as an instrument of control, in converting it into a moral and political censorship. The severe critics of the law have not appreciated the full force of the court's distinctions and reasoning, but that is perhaps natural. The decision is in entire harmony with the spirit of the age. The power of the press is great, and its responsibility should be commensurate therewith. Let each interest have its organ, but let there be no deception, no masquerading and no darkening of counsel.

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Notable addresses on international relationship and the industrial expansion of nations by Mr. Norman Angell of London, author of "The Great Illusion," to university students and professors in Heidelberg, Göttingen, Berlin, Munich and other cities, have had interesting results. Study circles have been established in several universities, and a central German committee is arranging to offer yearly prizes to students for the best thesis on the interdependence of nations as shown by modern developments.

## The Mexican Problem Once More

Two years ago the Mexican problem seemed to be settled and settled right. Madero had succeeded and Diaz had failed and fled. It is true that Madero was said to be a dreamer and theorist who promised impossible reforms, and Diaz the only man who could rule the Mexican masses. There were pessimists who unhesitatingly predicted absolute failure for Madero, but not many took them seriously. Why should a well-intentioned, progressive man fail? But Madero is dead, as is his brother, Gustavo, and not a few of his faithful friends. At no time was his régime free from trouble; he had trouble on his hands all the time. He could not count on the army; he was, moreover, too lenient and generous to his foes, who regarded mildness as weakness and cowardice. Finally, the situation became so critical that Felix Diaz, a nephew of the former despotic president, ventured to capture the arsenal in the heart of the city. Madero did not realize the hopelessness of his situation; he trusted some of his generals and aides, and hoped that the rebels would be forced to sue for mercy. But he was betrayed, his government was overthrown by a trusted general—Huerta, the present provisional president—and later he was treacherously killed. It may be doubted whether Madero, even if he wished, could have played the part of Diaz. It may be that he would have failed even sooner than he did if he had attempted stern and savage repression of insurrection.

Be this as it may, Mexico is worse off now than it was two years ago. There is no peace. Huerta has been ruling by the sword; he is unpopular in several states, his tenure highly precarious. He may fall at any moment, and he may last a year or more. There has been rumor of revolt in the capital itself. Is there at least a fair prospect of peace in the reasonably near future? What is the fundamental trouble there—incapacity for reasonably free or constitutional government? Are the people unfit for anything but the régime of brute force? Was Diaz right in his view of his country?

This is the opinion of James Bryce, who is no champion of tyranny or military dictatorship. He wrote on Diaz and Mexico in his work on South America, which contains much that applies to Latin America generally, and used these words:

Had the President, when old age arrived, been able to find some one like himself to whom he could have handed over the reins, prosperity and order would doubtless have continued. The sort of government he gave the country was doubtless what best suited it. The Indian population, constituting a majority, were (though naturally intelligent) obviously unfit for civic functions. An oligarchic government, formed out of the richer class, would have furnished a less efficient administration, and would probably, after some years of quarreling, have given place to a military chief.

In discussing the future of Mexico the *Mexican Herald*, an able and much-quoted paper, said this recently:

One cannot but reflect, at the present moment, how grave a disaster for all concerned was the revolution which overthrew Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

It was justified by its promoters on the plea that the country was fit for democracy and that the people at large were desirous of exercising their political rights.

But the fact is, that no gain in democratic evolution has resulted from the movement, while, on the contrary, the country has been plunged into chronic disorders, which now at last, it may be hoped, are about to end; brigandage has been given a new lease of life; the finances of the government, which had been carried on to a high pitch of prosperity under the administration of Gen. Diaz, have been compromised; wealth has been wasted; the credit and good name of the republic have been impaired; the investment of foreign capital has been checked; thousands of lives have been sacrificed, and untold suffering and sorrow have entered countless Mexican homes.

And all for what? Can any one name a single advantage to offset such manifold and manifest evils?

The harm done can yet be remedied, but it will require a united and determined effort of the whole Mexican people, and they must make up their minds to a painful process of reconstruction.

The United States can but deplore the counter-revolution in Mexico, with the savagery and cruelty that attended it. Certainly continuation of war and disorder is deplorable. But any government there is better than civil war. It is hoped than an election will soon establish some regular government, one not resting wholly on the bayonet and sword. A promised election has been twice postponed, one may have been held by the time this comment is read. It can hardly be ideal, conditions being what they are. Mexico must show a class great enough to support a moderately progressive and republican government, or progress, if at all, under benevolent despotism and the mere external forms of constitutionalism.

### Commodore Perry's Battle Flag

This reminder of the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie (reproduced on the cover of this issue of "The Chautauquan") is made of dark blue bunting with the straggling inscription across its field in white, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

Usher Parsons, the surgeon on the "Lawrence," in a paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1852, said, "Just before the American fleet moved to attack the enemy, distant at 10 o'clock about four or five miles, Commodore Perry produced the burgee or fighting flag hitherto concealed in the ship. It was inscribed with large white letters on a blue ground that could be read throughout the fleet, 'DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP,' the last words of the inspiring Lawrence and now to be hoisted at the masthead of the flagship bearing his name. A spirited appeal was made to the crew assembled on the quarter-deck who returned three hearty cheers that were repeated the whole line of our vessels and up went the flag to the top of the fore-mast. When Perry was rowed from his sinking flagship to the "Niagara," making his way through the hail of broadsides of the British vessels, he flung this flag over his arm and under it on the "Niagara" he entered again into the battle and in short order vanquished the British fleet."

For the Perry Centennial Exposition the flag was lent by the United States Navy Department to the Toledo, Ohio, museum from the historical collection at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. It remained at the Museum until July 5 when it was taken aboard the refitted "Niagara." It is under the charge of an ensign, who is responsible for its safety and who will return it to the Toledo Exhibition at the end of the cruise which the historic vessel is making in the waters of Lake Erie.



Seal of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission

## Commodore Perry

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, the hero of Lake Erie, was born at South Kensington, R. I., in 1785. His father before him was a seaman, and fought throughout the Revolutionary War. At the age of fourteen Oliver entered the United States Navy as a midshipman. He went through the Tripolitan War, which graduated so many brilliant naval officers. During the early part of the war of 1812 he was in charge of a flotilla of gunboats at Newport. Desiring to see more active service, he requested that he be attached to the naval force on the lakes; accordingly in March, 1813, he arrived at the Port of Erie, there to find a fleet of ten vessels being prepared to take action against the British fleet under Commodore Bartley, an old and experienced naval officer and hero of the days of Nelson. Perry was then twenty-eight years of age. With an inadequate force, and many of his men inexperienced, Perry set to work to complete, rig and arm the vessels under his command. This was no small undertaking as everything had to be transported for hundreds of miles overland,

over the worst of roads, with many annoyances and delays. However, the young commander surmounted all difficulties and found himself, on the morning of September 10, with his fleet anchored in the waters of Put-in-Bay. The fleet consisted of the Lawrence, 20 guns, the Niagara, 20 guns, the schooners



Portrait of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry painted by Gilbert Stuart shortly after the Battle of Lake Erie. Owned by his grandson, O. H. Perry of Lowell, Mass., and is at present at the Toledo Museum of Art in the Perry Centennial Exposition

Caledonia, 3 guns, and Ariel, 4 guns, together with six smaller vessels carrying from one to two guns each. In all Perry's fleet mounted 55 guns, and the British fleet 63 guns. Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, entered the engagement ahead of the fleet, and received the entire force of the attack of the British. His ship was soon disabled and rendered useless for further action, and the greater part of the crew either killed or wounded. Captain Elliott, the second in command, failed to bring up the Niagara to the support of Perry, and the smaller vessels of the fleet had not come within firing distance. With his ship shot from under him, Perry took his flag and started in a small boat for the Niagara, the British ships firing broadsides at him at pistol-shot distance, as he passed by them in succession. Although the water boiled about him, he reached the Niagara in safety, and taking her and the rest of the fleet quickly into action, turned the tide, gloriously winning the victory which swiftly terminated British supremacy in this region, and won the plaudits and gratitude of the whole American people.

—Catalogue of the Perry Centennial Exposition, Toledo Museum of Art.

## THE CENTENARY OF THE PERRY VICTORY

G. R. Yaple, City Editor Erie (Pennsylvania) Daily "Times"

THE centennial celebration of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's famous victory on Lake Erie and of the one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain will be fittingly carried out during the summer along the southern shores of the Great Lakes and at historic points at and surrounding the scene of the great naval battle. The celebration centers about Put-in-Bay where a \$600,000 memorial to Perry and his heroes is to be dedicated and begins at the most fitting spot, Erie, Pennsylvania, the scene of the building of the Perry fleet during the winter and spring of 1813.

The festivities began on the morning of July 6 when Perry's flagship, the Niagara, which has been raised from the waters of Misery Bay and refitted, sailed about the waters of Presque Isle

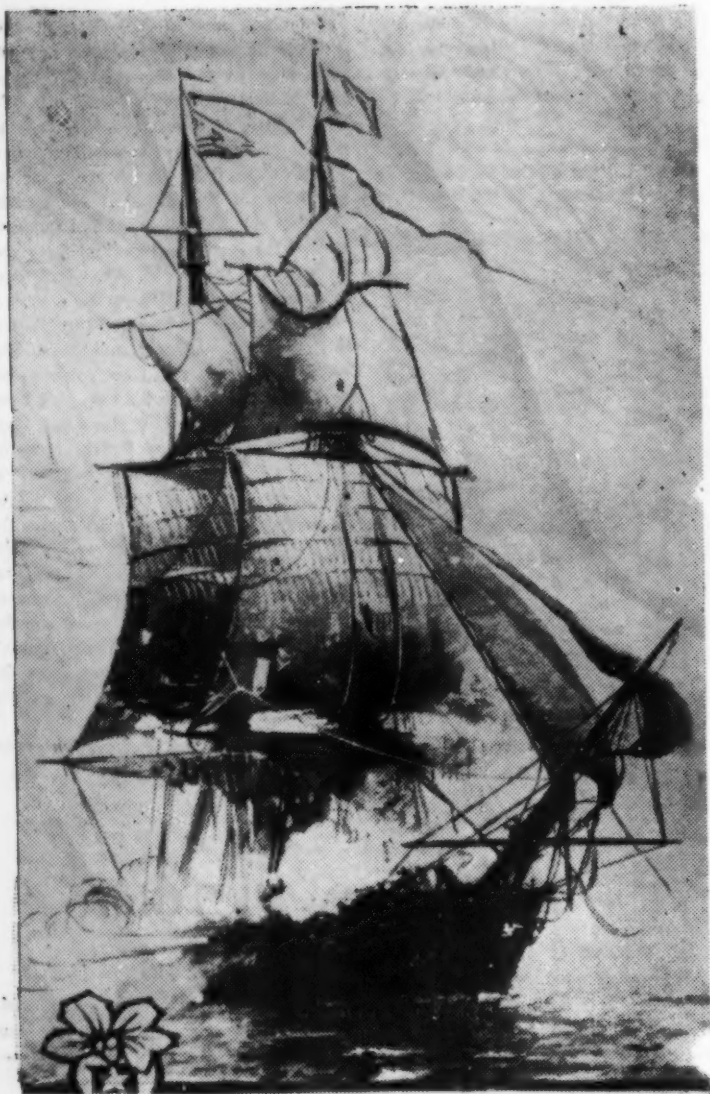
Harbor. This is the ship to which the commodore transferred his flag in thrilling and strategic fashion after the crippling of his first flagship. For one full week events of great interest have attracted thousands to Erie from all parts of the country and at sundown today, July 12, the rebuilt Niagara will sail from Erie for Cleveland where further celebration is to take place. Accompanying the Niagara on her second triumphant cruise of the lakes will be a fleet of armored vessels of the inland sea, and men of national distinction are expected to tread the decks of the ships composing the unique squadron.

Other cities participating in the Perry celebration are: Fairport, Ohio; Monroe, Toledo, Detroit, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, Sandusky and Put-in-Bay. At the latter point

the magnificent memorial is to be dedicated on September 10, 1913, just one hundred years to a day after the victory of Lake Erie.

The National Perry Centennial Commission composed of representatives of the eleven states participating in the celebration has charge of the memorial at Put-in-Bay. State commissions have charge of the separate celebrations in each state, while local committees have general supervision of events in the various cities. The state of Pennsylvania appropriated \$100,000 to be used in raising the Niagara from Misery Bay, across the harbor from the city of Erie, where it had rested for over ninety years, rebuilding and equipping it and meeting the expense of the cruise of the lakes during the centennial. Whatever remains of that sum will be used as the nucleus of a fund for a perma-





The Niagara in Action. From a painting

nent memorial to be erected in Perry Square, Erie.

The opening of the celebration was at Erie and took on added significance because of the recognition given the event by both state and nation. The United States Military and Marine bands were both sent on from Washington for a part of the week. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was the principal speaker on naval day, Wednesday, July 9. On Governors' Day, July 10, governors from eight states participated, headed by Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania. The 4,000 state guards comprising the second brigade have

been encamped at Erie during the entire week and the big military parade of Thursday, reviewed by Governor Tener, was an impressive affair.

On Sunday, July 6, Peace Day was celebrated with special services in all churches and with a parade of thousands of Sunday School children. On Monday morning a replica of the old powder wagon which brought powder to Perry from Wilmington, Delaware, arrived after traversing the same route as that taken in 1813. It was received by a detachment of naval militia from the Wolverine, which is said to be the oldest iron vessel afloat.

The governors who have been in Erie during a part of the week were, in addition to Gov. Tener, Gov. J. B. McCreary of Kentucky, Gov. A. J. Pothier of Rhode Island, Gov. E. F. Dunne of Illinois, Gov. F. E. McGovern of Wisconsin, Gov. William Sulzer of New York, Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, and Gov. W. N. Ferris of Michigan. They reviewed the military force of the western half of Pennsylvania, numbering 4,000 men, and the naval militia of the Great Lakes, more than 1,000 blue-jackets, together with 2,000 other troops.

The government vessels assigned to escort the Niagara on her trip up the lakes are as follows: Dubuque, from Chicago; Essex, from Toledo; Dorothea, from Cleveland; Hawk, from Buffalo; Wolverine, from Erie; Tuscarora, from the upper lakes and the Morrill, a revenue cutter, from Lake Erie.

Leaving Erie tonight the Niagara and her escort will proceed to Fairport where she will remain over Sunday. Her itinerary from that time will be as follows: Cleveland, July 14 to 20; Put-in-Bay, July 20 to 26; Monroe, July 26 to 27; Toledo, July 27 to August 1; Detroit, August 1 to 3; Green Bay, August 7 to 9; Milwaukee, August 11 to 16; Chicago, August 16 to 22; Buffalo, September 1; Sandusky, September 8 and 9; Put-in-Bay, September 10.

The monument at Put-in-Bay is to be one of which the country may well be proud. Congressman Milton W. Shreve of Pennsylvania, ex-speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and a member of the National Perry Victory commission, is authority for the statement that the memorial "will be grander and more imposing than the monument in Trafalgar Square, London, perpetuating the memory of that great General, Nelson.

"Perry at 28 achieved a victory in one battle that so endeared him to the American people that 100 years after that momentous event 10 states are engaged in erecting to his memory a monument grander than any monument erected to a hero of modern times, save Washington. It will tell of honor, valor and the noble achievements of Perry. It will also commemorate the campaign of the Northwest Territory under Harrison; it will be a reminder of the fearful havoc of the River Raisin, of the fall of Detroit, and of the battle of the Thames. It will tell of the story of Erie harbor; how Capt. Dobbins, cruis-





The "Niagara" as it looked when first raised in April, 1913, from Misery Bay, Erie harbor, where it had lain ninety years. Rebuilt as when in action the "Niagara" will cruise from Erie to Put-in-Bay during the summer of 1913.

ing in the vicinity of Detroit, was captured; how he was released and went to Washington and informed the president of the situation on the Great Lakes. It will tell of Perry and his little band sailing out of Erie harbor; how for days his fleet remained under the protection of the islands around Put-in-Bay; how anxiously they watched for the sails of the enemy, and how the battle was fought and won, American supremacy established upon the Great Lakes, and the Northwest Territory restored to the United States.

"The Perry memorial will not shelter the honored ashes of Perry. His remains, like Napoleon's, were carried back to the land of his nativity and buried among the people whom he loved.

"It will shelter the honored remains of American and British officers who died in the battle—Lieut. Brooks and Midshipman Laub, of the Lawrence, and Midshipman John Clark, of the Scorpion of the American fleet; and the captain and first lieutenant of the Queen

Charlotte and the first lieutenant of the Detroit of the British fleet.

"Immediately following the battle the men of both fleets participated in the solemn burial of their dead. At 4 p. m. the boats moved slowly in procession, with oars keeping time to the music of the fife and drum, the flags were at half-mast and the signal guns were fired at regular intervals. The landing place was wild and picturesque. The graves had been dug beneath the spreading branches of a lofty willow near the shore. The American and British walked two by two in alternate couples to the graves of their heroes. The last gun was fired and the sorrowing company departed to their ships, and there for a century their remains have reposed in absolute solitude, American and English, side by side and undisturbed. The wounded of both fleets, after the battles of Lake Erie and the Thames, were sent to Erie, where Bartley was seen, with tottering steps, supported between Harrison and Perry, as

he walked from the landing place to his quarters.

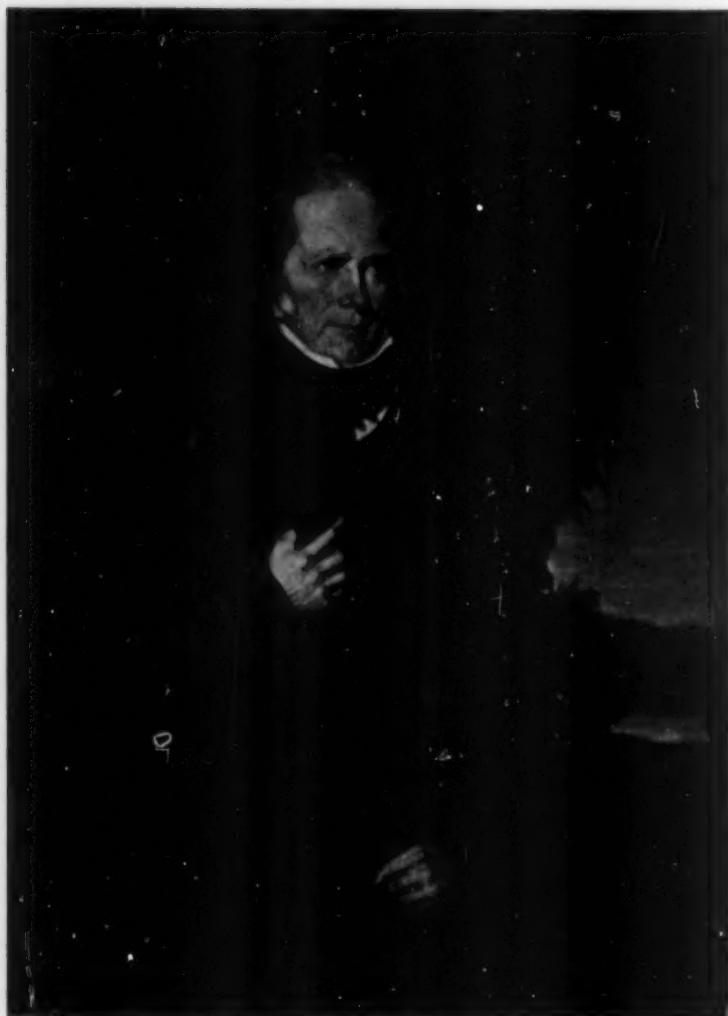
"From this monument the American people will catch a new vision of a united country, all free, all vitally related, bound in a universal brotherhood of peace and good will."

### Stuart the Artist

GILBERT STUART, who painted the portrait of Perry (shown on page 135) soon after the Battle of Lake Erie, was born at Narragansett, R. I., in 1755, and died at Boston in 1828. He entered the studio of Benjamin West as a pupil. In 1785 he set up a studio of his own in London where he achieved marked popularity and financial success painting many distinguished persons, including George III, George IV, and Louis XVI. He returned to America in 1792 where he painted many other notable persons, including six Presidents, George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams.

### Another of Perry's Vessels

The "Porcupine," another vessel of the gallant fleet which under Commodore Perry met and defeated the British



Portrait of Henry Clay, one of the peace commissioners whose deliberations ended the war of 1812. The artist was Samuel Finley Breese Morse who afterward invented the telegraph. Morse was one of our great American painters. He took a gold medal at the Royal Academy in London, was one of the organizers of our own National Academy of Design, and was its first president (about 1826). Picture lent to the Toledo Museum by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

War of 1812, has been discovered and is being repaired to take part in the centennial celebrations of Perry's victory this summer. Raised from the bottom of the lake eight years ago, and hauled ashore by the owner of the property off which she had sunk, the "Porcupine" is being refitted and will be stationed at Put-in-Bay.

After the Battle of Lake Erie, the "Porcupine" was used in the government revenue service on the Great Lakes until 1830, when she was sold at auction to Senator Ferry of Michigan. Senator Ferry rebuilt the boat and used her in the lumber trade, in which he was engaged, until 1847. Being then unfit

for further use, the "Porcupine" was turned adrift in the lake, and some time later, floated into the harbor of Grand River, Michigan, and sank.

### A Perry Exposition

THE Perry Centennial Exposition commemorating Perry's Victory on Lake Erie opened at the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art on June 28. Many famous historical objects and paintings have been brought together from public and private collections. Perry's battle flag after one hundred

fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie in the years has been sent again to the shores of Lake Erie by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It has been preserved in the collections of the United States Naval Academy. Perry carried this flag with him through the hail of British broadsides to the Niagara. On its field appear the last words of Captain Lawrence of the Chesapeake "Don't give up the Ship."

The Rhode Island Historical Society of Providence has sent the coat worn by Perry in the battle and among the many other historic relics brought together at the Toledo Museum are the swords, medals, the silver services and other gifts presented to Perry by Congress, by Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. There will be four notable portraits of Commodore Perry in the exposition: one by Gilbert Stuart, lent by O. H. Perry of Lowell, Mass., the one from the Hall of Records, Manhattan, painted by Jarvis in 1814, and those which have hung in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Many notable portraits of those prominent in the War of 1812 have been brought together including those of Commodores Decatur, Hull, Bainbridge, President Madison, James Monroe, then Secretary of War, General Jackson, General William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay of the peace commission and others. Many historic paintings of the Battle of Lake Erie are to be shown including the one by Powell from the Capitol at Columbus, Ohio, and the famous painting of Perry leaving the Lawrence by Thomas Birch. Many other notable American paintings past and present will be represented in the exposition including Gilbert Stuart, John Vanderlyn, John Wesley Jarvis, Thomas Sully, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, Samuel Waldo and Carlton T. Chapman. Exhibits have been lent by the city of New York, the Metropolitan Museum the Smithsonian Institution, the Army and Navy Club Washington, the Navy Department, the Naval Academy, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the state of Ohio and from the private collections of Hon. Elihu Root, Hon. Seth Low, James Barnes, Charles T. Harbeck, Herbert L. Pratt, Max A. Wesendonck of New York and the various descendants of Commodore Perry. The exposition will be open until October 1.



PERRY LEAVING THE LAWRENCE

By Thomas Bitch

Lent to the Toledo Museum by Mrs. William Pepper, Senior, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who before her marriage was Miss Frances Sergeant Perry



Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art, designed by Green and Wicks, architects of the Colonnade, the Post Office and the Miller Memorial Bell Tower, at Chautauqua, New York

## The Chautauquan

## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.



A C. L. S. C. Round Table at the Winfield, Kansas, Assembly

#### C. L. S. C. at Winfield, Kansas

The value of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course is fully understood at Winfield Assembly where a large enrollment is made every year. The 1913 Assembly opened July 10.

#### Recognition Day at Winfield, Kansas

One of the "New Year Resolutions" of the Winfield Assembly board for 1913 was to have a BIG Recognition Day. To see that they succeeded one has only to know the name of the speaker, Shailer Mathews, and of the director of C. L. S. C. department, Miss Henrietta V. Race, professor of education at Southwestern. Following the "Recognition" service and Dr. Mathews' address, the annual banquet will be held under the trees. The class of 1913 will be the guests of honor. A

toast program will be given in which Edmund Vance Cooke will take part. All Chautauquans are invited to come and bring their friends.

#### A Report from China

In connection with Mr. Bestor's series on "European Rulers" a reader in Chefoo, China, expresses her pleasure in the knowledge she has gained "of the forms of government of all nations at this time when the world is in commotion." She adds that her little son became interested in studying the stars from hearing her discussions of "The Friendly Stars."

#### Chautauqua Officers' Visit

The Albany (Georgia) C. L. S. C. found a new inspiration for the home work in the visit of Chancellor Vincent and of Mr. Bestor, General Director

of Chautauqua Institution, both of whom gave addresses at the Redpath Chautauqua in Albany.

#### Tulsa, Oklahoma

The Jane Addams Circle has done extremely thorough work in developing details of French history and literature.

#### In Kansas

The College Hill Circle of Winfield has averaged 20 or 25 members at each meeting throughout the year, a fine record considering the busy people—lawyers, ministers, teachers, artists and musicians—who are on the list. An appointee is responsible for the program of each month and they always contain matter of interest for everybody from the oldest reader who is 76, to the youngest, who is 13.

#### A Happy Suggestion

The College Hill Circle makes a suggestion that other circles will do well to follow—that it commemorates its own delight in the course by establishing a C. L. S. C. scholarship. Five dollars will give some one this happiness for a year. One hundred dollars, invested, will keep one person reading for all time. The donors of a scholarship may appoint the holder, or if they do not happen to know just the right person, it will be done at the C. L. S. C. office, Chautauqua, New York.

#### An Illinois Club

Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, and Mrs. Charles H. Zimmerman, president of the Illinois Sixth District Federation of Women's Clubs, were the guests of honor at a luncheon given by the Congress Park (Illinois) Woman's Club in May. Miss Hamilton gave an inspiring address on Sidney Lanier and explained the Home Reading Course so winningly that the club decided to follow its program for the coming year.



Congress Park (Illinois) Woman's Club. Miss Meddie O. Hamilton, C. L. S. C. Secretary (fourth from right), speaker of the day



## TALK ABOUT BOOKS

**THE STORY OF PANAMA.** By Gause and Carr. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.

"The Story of Panama" is an instructive little book on a subject which all Americans are interested in at the moment—the digging of the "big ditch" across the isthmus. The information is presented in a readable, non-technical style. It gives the story of the actual excavation done and to be done, and also all necessary and much unnecessary but exceedingly interesting data concerning the various dimensions of the actual canal. Something is said about the final management and much about the present management of the working force employed in the zone. In addition the book contains an interesting though somewhat discursive history of the early happenings on the isthmus from the arrival of the first white man to the present day, and explains more or less fully the complications of our various treaties with England over the canal.

**THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN.** By Jeffery Farnol. Boston: Brown, Little & Company. \$1.40 net.

In the unripe days of the early 19th century when he was the finest English gentleman who drank the most, rode

man's Library they can enrich their home and town libraries at an extremely modest cost with books of great value as supplementing the prescribed reading of the year.

Both a classical atlas and a classical dictionary come in this edition, the latter an abridgment of the standard work of William Smith. Thirty-two pages of pictures and maps illustrate the articles, and lists of books, of Greek and Latin writers and Greek artists and philosophers add to the usefulness of the handbook.

An example of the valuable material published in the Everyman's edition is Mommsen's "The History of Rome" translated by W. P. Dickson in four volumes. Mommsen's history is ranked among the really great historical works of modern times and the chance of getting the whole set for \$1.40 is one to be seized upon eagerly.

Finlay's "Greece under the Romans" is another history which makes a definite addition to the mass of general knowledge of the period described. A single volume contains this valuable discussion.

Other useful comparisons through the year are the translations from the classics—Aeschylus's "Lyrical Dramas," Cicero's "Letters and Orations," the "Moral Discussions of Epictetus," Plutarch's "Lives," and many others which will dovetail wonderfully into the Chautauqua Course.

**AURORA AND OTHER POEMS.** By Laura A. Whitmore. Boston: Sherman, French and Company. \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.35.

Many of the verses in this collection possess more than ordinary merit; a few even rise toward the level of poetry. Mrs. Whitmore is a sympathetic observer of nature, and draws moral and spiritual lessons from natural phenomena.

**WAYSIDE IDYLS.** By Henry C. Graves. Boston: Sherman, French and Company. \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.10.

"Wayside Idyls," as its name implies is a collection of miscellaneous verses on the many different themes that have become familiar to one who has lived long and well. The form of these verses is sometimes imperfect, but the thought is without exception serious and uplifting.

**HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.** New York: Henry Holt & Company. Each 50 cts. From the volumes of this series, always readable and authoritative, the following titles have been selected as having bearing on one phase or another of the reading of the Classical Year of the Home Reading Course. Some of the books mentioned have been reviewed in detail in "The Chautauquan" as indicated. Regarded as a "Book Shelf" this set would be valuable as an addition to any private or circle library. "The Dawn of History" by J. L. Myres; "Ancient Greece" by Gilbert Murray; "Rome" by W. Warde Fowler (February, 1913); "Ancient Art and Ritual" by Jane



Jeffery Farnol

the hardest, played the highest and cursed the worst, Barnabas, son of a retired champion boxer, was left a fortune, and went up to London to become a gentleman. His adventures among high-born and low make a romantic story which Mr. Farnol tells at undue length but with unflagging spirit. It is a clean, fresh tale making for real enjoyment.

**EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY.** 600 volumes now ready. Edited by Ernest Rhys. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. 35c, 50c, and 70c, according to binding. C. L. S. C. readers of the Classical Year will be glad to know that from Every-

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## The Chautauquan

### Personalia

Harrison; "Comparative Religion" by J. Estlin Carpenter; "Master Mariners" by John R. Spears (December, 1912); "The Opening Up of Africa" by Sir H. H. Johnston (March, 1912); "Architecture" by W. R. Lethaby; "Modern Geography" by Marion I. Newbigin (December, 1911); "Evolution" by Thomson and Geddes (May, 1912); "The Origin and Nature of Life" by Benjamin Moore; "Matter and Energy" by Frederick Soddy; "Man: A History of the Human Body" by Arthur Keith; "Anthropology" by R. R. Marett; "The Animal World" by F. W. Gamble; "The Evolution of Plants" by Dr. D. H. Scott (May, 1912); "An Introduction to Science" by J. Arthur Thomson.

**THE SHAKESPEARE MYTH.** By Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 10 cents.

"The Shakespeare myth is now destroyed. Does any educated person of intelligence still believe in the 'Tar Baby,' the illiterate clown of Stratford, who was totally unable to write a single letter of his own name, and of whom we are told, if we understand what we are told, that he could not read a line of print. No book was found in his house, and neither of his daughters could either read or write.

"There exists no 'portrait' of Shakespeare. The significant fact that the Figure put for Shakespeare in the 1623 Folio of the plays consists of a doubly left-handed dummy is alone sufficient to dispose of the Shakespeare myth. I have printed in various newspapers all over the world about a million copies of articles demonstrating this fact, which none can successfully dispute."

The pamphlet from which the above paragraphs are quoted is ingenious and interesting. If you cling to the Shakespeare myth you will find it amusing.

**THE TRIO COOK BOOK.** By Charles and Mary Barnard. Pasadena, California:

Charles Barnard, publisher. 25 cents. An efficiency cook book describing methods of cooking, of retaining flavors, and of lessening labor will be welcome the world over. Elimination of kitchen waste, whether it be of food or fuel or human strength, is an end to be sought intelligently. Denatured alcohol as fuel, steam cooking, the fireless cooker—their kitchen details which everyone should know about. The slender pamphlet gives a few typical receipts and many invaluable ideas.

**BRIEF SPANISH GRAMMAR.** By E. S. Ingraham. Boston: D. C. Heath & Company. \$1.10.

Edgren's admirable Spanish Grammar has been standard for many years. Mr. Ingraham has based the present admirable little volume on the older book, adapting it to younger students and to those who are without the valuable help which Latin gives to the student of Spanish. Early reading is promoted by the statement of the necessities in the first fifteen lessons. All expression is concise, yet simple. An appendix and vocabularies are useful additions.

Mr. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City (announced to speak during Social Center Week at Chautauqua) has been appointed Chairman of the new national Commission on Industrial Relations. Among other members appointed by President Wilson are Professor John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin (author of Chautauqua book "Races and Immigrants in America") and Mr. John B. Lennon of Illinois, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor (at Chautauqua, season of 1910).

President George E. Vincent of Chautauqua Institution and the University of Minnesota, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan last month. He delivered the commencement address to 1,000 graduates.

Mr. William B. Howland, formerly publisher of "The Outlook" now of "The Independent" (trustee of Chautauqua Institution) has been very active in organizing the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace Among English Speaking People. At Chautauqua last week he told an interesting story of his participation in the preliminaries in Great Britain, Ghent, Canada, and the United States. A memorial bridge at Niagara Falls, and the preparation of a book for school children, a written history of a 100 years of achievements of peace instead of war, are two projects uppermost in his mind.

Mr. Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association (Chautauqua season of 1909) has been appointed a member of the new Public Health Council of New York State, charged with establishing sanitary regulations.

Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, author of the new Chautauqua Course book on "The Meaning of Evolution" and Recognition Day speaker at Chautauqua this season, having closed the academic year at West Chester, Pa., Normal School, has gone to Johns Hopkins University to teach in the summer school there.

Mr. John Finley, president of the College of the City of New York since 1903, has been elected State Commissioner of Education by the Board of Regents, succeeding the late Andrew S. Draper. In the 80's Mr. Finley worked in the old "Assembly Daily Herald" office, in 1897 while president of Knox

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College he lectured at Chautauqua, and he has frequently contributed to "The Chautauquan."

Music lovers at Chautauqua, New York, will envy the members of the party which, under the direction of the Bureau of University Travel, is making a tour through Europe with Mr. George W. Andrews as musical interpreter. Professor Andrews holds the chair of Organ and Composition in the Oberlin (Ohio) Conservatory of Music. He was at Chautauqua during the assemblies of 1907 and 1908, where his splendid handling of the Massey Memorial Organ in the Amphitheater showed extraordinary technical and interpretative ability.

### Pittsburgh Scholarships

Fourteen Full Scholarships in the Chautauqua Summer Schools this season, furnished by the Brashear Educational Fund Commission, have been awarded to the following teachers in Pittsburgh, Pa., schools: Mrs. E. McCain, Miss Elizabeth Heuple, Miss Clare McElhaney, Miss Emily C. Wagner, Miss Annie M. Evans, Miss Rose Frazier, Miss Mary A. Mercer, Mr. C. L. Walsh, Miss Olive B. Caldwell, Miss Della McMeans, Mrs. Ora Euwer, Miss Jane R. Till, Miss Lydia M. Limcot, Miss Ethelne Proudft.

### Efficiencygrams

July 12

Let every hour of the day be filled just as well as you know how to fill it.

July 13

Have faith—no longer "blind faith," but faith in the law and its workings.

July 14

Light—have light, be light, give light.

July 15

Gentleness is a sign of strength. The giant must be gentle or he will hurt the pigmy.

July 16

We get our rewards for what we do well; that is why the man who understands money-making is rich even if he is arrogant, cowardly and vain.

July 17

Do you live in the country? Then let country life be a really simple life, not one aping a more complex existence. On the other hand let it be a life of alertness not of apathy.

July 18

Sorrow makes joy the fairer while it teaches its own lesson of patience and serenity.

## Chautauquan Service Department

This department is designed for the use of our subscribers. Among the many thousands who read these columns there are many who want what you would dispose of and vice versa.

The rate is 2½ cents per word in advance, minimum charge 50 cents; 10 per cent discount on six insertions and a 10 per cent on twelve insertions.

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furnished seven-room house at No. 16 Simpson Ave., near Amphitheater and Hotel. Address W. H. Widrig, Jamestown, New York. Home Phone 1028 K.

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WANTED—We will pay cash for the following numbers of "The Chautauquan": Nov., Dec., '80; Jan., '81; July, '82; April, '93; Sept., Oct., '98; Jan., Feb., Mar., Nov., 1900; Apr., Oct., '01; Nov., '02; Aug., '04; April, Sept., Dec., '06; Jan., '07; Aug., Oct., '08. For these numbers in good condition we will pay 15 cents per copy. Send by mail as "printed matter," 2 cents per copy, and we

will refund postage. We cannot pay ordinary express charges. Address "Chautauquan," Chautauqua, New York.

CHAUTAUQUA BOOKS WANTED—We will pay 25 cents each and postage for good second-hand copies of the following Chautauqua books: Hochdoerfer's "German Literature"; Lavell's "Italian Cities"; Warren's "Ten Frenchmen of the Nineteenth Century"; Jov's "Men and Cities of Italy"; Lawton's "Ideals in Greek Literature." Send postpaid, thickly wrapped, with bill, to Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, N. Y.

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### Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Harley N. Crosby, Surrogate of the County of Chautauqua, and according to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Harriet L. Blaisdell, late of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased. That they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at 303 South Negley Ave., in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on or before the first day of July, 1913, next.

Dated January 10, 1913.

Joseph A. Guinyon,  
Administrator.

### Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Harley N. Crosby, Surrogate of the County of Chautauqua, and according to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John W. Blaisdell, late of the Town of New Bethlehem, Pa., deceased. That they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at No. 303 South Negley Ave., in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on or before the first day of July, 1913, next.

Dated January 10, 1913.

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